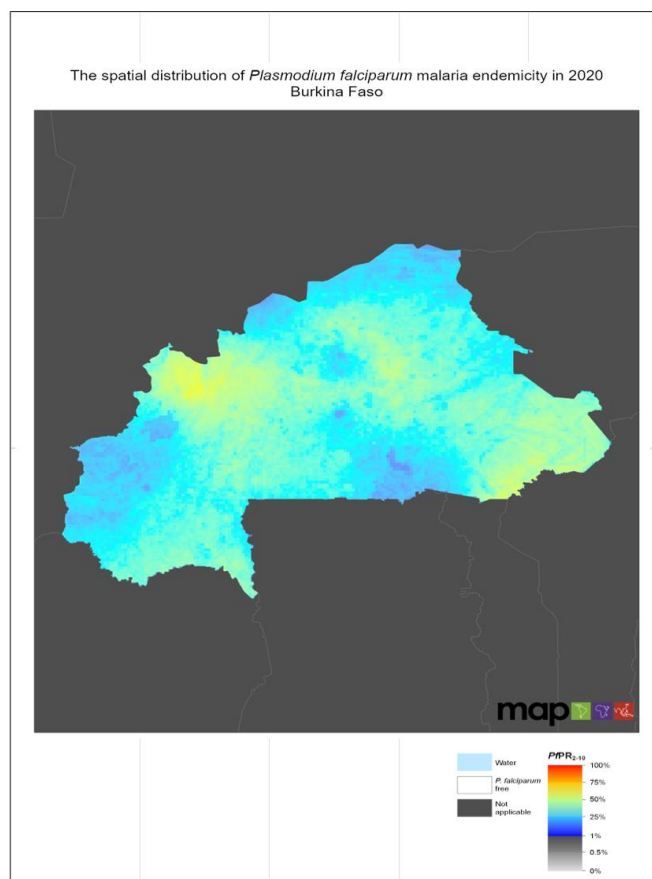


Burkina Faso ALMA Quarterly Report Quarter Two, 2025



Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria is present throughout Burkina Faso, with transmission most intense in the southern part of the country. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 11,055,698 with 3,396 deaths.

Metrics

Policy		
Signed, ratified and deposited the AMA instrument at the AUC		
Malaria activities targeting refugees in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Malaria activities targeting IDPs in Malaria Strategic Plan		
Zero Malaria Starts With Me Launched		
End Malaria Council and Fund Launched		
Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact		
Drug efficacy studies conducted since 2019 and data reported to WHO		
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010		5
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2020 and data reported to WHO		
% of vector control in the last year with next generation materials		99
ACTs in stock (>6 months stock)		
RDTs in stock (>6 months stock)	▲	
On track to reduce malaria incidence by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
On track to reduce malaria mortality by at least 75% by 2025 (vs 2015)		
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs		
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2023)		74
% of Neglected Tropical Disease MDAs Achieving WHO Targets		80
National Budget Allocated to NTDs		
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2024)		31
DPT3 coverage 2024 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)		91
Climate Change and VBDs in NDCs		

Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	Not applicable

Malaria

Africa is at the centre of a perfect storm that threatens to disrupt malaria services and undo decades of progress. Countries must act urgently to both prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of the ongoing global financial crisis, decreasing ODA, increasing biological threats, climate change, and humanitarian crises. These threats represent the most serious emergency facing malaria in 20 years and will lead to malaria upsurges and epidemics if not addressed. To get back on track and eliminate malaria, US\$5.2 billion is needed annually to fully finance country national malaria plans, and urgently fill gaps created by the recent reductions in ODA. Extreme weather events and climate change present a significant threat. Africa is disproportionately exposed to the risks of climate change and by the 2030s, 150 million additional people will be at risk of malaria because of warmer temperatures and increased rainfall. Extreme weather events displace millions and destroy roads and health facilities, reducing access to health services. Countries must also take action to confront the threats of insecticide and drug resistance, reduced efficacy of rapid diagnostic tests, and the invasive *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito which spreads malaria in both urban and rural areas. The good news is that the malaria toolkit continues to expand. WHO has approved the use of dual-insecticide mosquito nets that are 43% more effective than traditional mosquito nets and will address the impact of insecticide-resistance. New medicines for treating malaria and two malaria vaccines for children have also been approved with an increasing number of countries deploying these new tools. Malaria can serve as a pathfinder for primary health care strengthening, climate change and health, and Universal Health Coverage. Countries must work to sustain and increase domestic resource commitments including through multisectoral End Malaria and NTD Councils and Funds, which have raised over US\$150 million to date.

Progress

Burkina Faso has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring and has reported the results to WHO, and in response to these results, the majority of the vector control commodities used in the country are next generation insecticides and nets. The country has also carried out drug resistance testing since 2018 and has reported the results to WHO. The national strategic plan includes activities targeting refugees. Burkina Faso has launched Zero Malaria Starts with Me campaign. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through participation in the High Burden High Impact approach, and recently signed the Yaoundé Declaration.

In line with the priority agenda of the ALMA chair, President Advocate Duma Gideon Bokoaló, Burkina Faso has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Scorecard and this has been updated regularly and is shared on the ALMA scorecard hub. The country is congratulated for the recent launch of the End Malaria Council. The country has launched its national youth corps. The Honourable Minister of Health has been appointed as an ALMA RBM Malaria champion.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2023 was 11,055,698 with 3,396 deaths.

Key Challenges

- Insecticide resistance threatens vector control effectiveness.
- Serious funding gaps to sustain essential life-saving malaria services including the impact of recent reductions in ODA

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Resource Mobilisation	Work to fill key gaps in malaria funding	Q2 2024		Resource mobilization efforts continued through advocacy and meetings with technical and financial partners. The state provided nearly 200 million CFA for SMC whilst CHAI provided 15 million CFA for the digitalization of the campaign in three health districts in 2024. A project to extend the coverage of health districts with more effective antimalarial drugs against uncomplicated malaria has been developed with funding from the Global fund. Advocacy resulted in the mobilization of resources from the World Bank for training of personnel for Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS), as well as their supervision. Following the announcement of the withdrawal of PMI/USAID, the country developed a contingency plan for HIV, TB, and Malaria that was submitted to the government for approval. At this point, the amount to be allocated to financing the plan has not yet been announced. The country has launched its End Malaria Council (EMC) during the World Malaria Day and this could help mobilize multisectoral resources for to support the NSP implementation
Impact	Track the implications of the US Government actions related to PMI support and work to mitigate the impact	Q4 2025		The country has developed a contingency plan for HIV, TB, and Malaria that was submitted to the government for approval. At this point, the amount to be allocated to financing the plan has not yet been announced. The country has launched its End Malaria Council (EMC) during the World Malaria Day and this could help mobilize multisectoral resources for to support the NSP implementation

Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child Health

Progress

Burkina Faso has made good progress in the tracer RMNCAH intervention DPT3. Burkina Faso has significantly enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms with the development of the Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Scorecard.

Previous Key Recommended Action

The country has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of ART coverage in children, with a 2% increase in coverage reported in the last year.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Burkina Faso is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage

achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis and schistosomiasis. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Burkina Faso is 100% for trachoma and for Soil Transmitted Helminthiasis (100%) as the two diseases are under surveillance only. It is also very good for lymphatic Filariasis (78%) and for onchocerciasis (79%). However, it is low for schistosomiasis (36%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Burkina Faso in 2023 is 74. Apart from schistosomiasis, the country reached WHO targets for other MDAs organized.

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
Climate Change and health	Work to collate data on the impact of climate change on Vector Borne disease and incorporate into the next round on National Determined Contributions and National Climate Change Action Plans	Q4 2025		Pending the implementation of a National Climate Change Action Plan, the NMCP is working to integrate data on the impact of climate change into the malaria response. The Minister of Health has requested access to meteorological and environmental data which will be stored in the malaria data repository
NTDs	Submit data to the AUC on the national Budget Allocated to NTDs	Q4 2025		The country has submitted data to the AUC and has a no specific budget line for National budget line for NTDs

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due